Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

All eggs and lice were found to be dead. The experiments were repeated twice, at a temperature of 131° F. In these cases all stages of lice were destroyed.

Washing of Cotton Goods.

Since the above processes destroy lice and eggs in woolens, it is therefore safe to assume that it destroys lice in flat work, khaki, and cotton underwear. In these classes of work higher temperatures of the water and longer wash formulæ are employed than those mentioned above.

Recommendations.

In view of the foregoing tests there is proposed as a measure in disinsection of woolens a process which not only will disinsect, but also will cleanse the garment and return it to the owner in good form, without undue shrinkage. This process consists of the following measures:

1a. In the washer run a current of live steam for 15 minutes, revolving the cylinder every 5 minutes, and discharging water of condensation every 5 minutes. Remove the garments and shake until almost dry. This requires only a few shakes.

1b. Submerge in water at 165° F. for 20 minutes, without motion, except a few revolutions every 5 minutes.

2. Wash 15 minutes at 131° F. in heavy suds and light load.
3. Rinse three times, 3 minutes each, at 131° F.
4. Extract.
5. Run in tumbler for 15 minutes, at a minimum of 140° F.

Live steam (1a) or very hot soaking (1b) are advised only in cases where there is no heated tumbler (5) available, or where the garments are suspected of being contaminated with very resistant spore-bearing bacteria.

In other words, the usual laundry methods for the disinfection and disinsection are recommended because of their added value of cleansing.

There can be no doubt that the ordinary processes of the laundry will kill all lice and their eggs, and probably all insect life.

It is proved that woolens can be treated at a temperature which will kill lice and bacteria, without undue shrinkage—that is 131° F. Washing in heavy suds, with motion; 165° F. soaking, without motion; live steam, without motion, and occasionally removing the water of condensation; or dry tumbling of wet garments; these do not cause undue shrinkage of woolens.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED MAR. 26, 1921.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Mar. 26, 1921, and corresponding week, 1920. (From the "Weekly Health Index," Mar. 29, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Mar. 26, 1921.	Corresponding week, 1920.
Policies in force	46,386,036	42,645,355
Number of death claims	8,372	11,555
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force	9.4	14.1

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended Mar. 26, 1921, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years. (*From the "Weekly Health Index," Mar. 29, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.*)

City.	Estimated population, July 1, 1921.	Week ended Mar. 26, 1921.		Average annual death rate per 1,000.[2]	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate week ended Mar. 26, 1921.[3]
		Total deaths.	Death rate.[1]		Week ended Mar. 26, 1921.	Previous year or years.[2]	
Akron, Ohio	[4] 208,435	40	10.0	[5] 12.1	8	[5] 5	77
Albany, N. Y	115,071	38	17.2	C 21.0	4	C 6	90
Atlanta, Ga	207,473	59	14.8	C 13.7	9	C 2	
Baltimore, Md	751,537	267	18.5	A 19.8	44	A 30	124
Birmingham, Ala	186,133	49	13.7	A 18.8	6	A 7	
Boston, Mass	757,634	211	14.5	A 19.1	39	A 36	105
Bridgeport, Conn	149,967	26	9.0	A 18.5	6	A 8	76
Buffalo, N. Y	519,608	129	12.9	C 15.2	30	C 22	116
Cambridge, Mass	110,444	25	11.8	A 16.0	3	A 3	54
Camden, N. J	119,672	35	15.3		8		
Chicago, Ill	2,780,655	655	12.3	A 17.1	125	A 155	
Cincinnati, Ohio	402,418	91	11.8	C 20.9	7	C 12	46
Cleveland, Ohio	831,133	183	11.7	C 14.4	25	C 21	67
Columbus, Ohio	245,358	62	13.2	C 18.0	10	C 13	116
Dallas, Tex	165,282	29	9.1	A 13.5	4	2	
Dayton, Ohio	158,119	28	9.2	C 12.7	4	C 6	66
Denver, Colo	263,152	88	17.4	A 15.7	10		
Detroit, Mich	1,070,459	219	10.7		54		102
Fall River, Mass	120,668	40	17.3	C 23.4	13	C 12	195
Grand Rapids, Mich	141,197	39	11.1	C 15.9	4	C 3	68
Indianapolis, Ind	325,215	72	11.5	C 15.5	10	C 15	78
Jersey City, N. J	302,788	95	16.4	C 24.4	19	C 19	
Kansas City, Kans	103,908	25	12.5		4		95
Kansas City, Mo	336,157	71	11.0	C 24.7	10	C 8	
Los Angeles, Calif	611,635	138	11.8	A 14.6	12	A 10	57
Louisville, Ky	236,083	62	13.7	C 21.9	6	C 5	69
Lowell, Mass	113,757	46	21.1	A 18 6	10	A 7	161
Milwaukee, Wis	468,383	93	10.4	A 15.1	19	A 31	92
Minneapolis, Minn	392,815	98	13.0	C 13.3	20	C 17	114
Nashville, Tenn	119,533	38	16.6	C 25.0	5	C 5	
New Bedford, Mass	125,012	34	14.2	A 18.0	10	A 10	154
New Haven, Conn	167,007	38	11.9	C 18.5	3	C 8	36
New Orleans, La	394,657	122	16.1	A 22.0	17	A 13	
New York, N. Y	5,751,867	1,398	12.7	C 21.3	171	C 287	67
Newark, N. J	424,885	119	14.6	C 22.6	11	C 29	
Norfolk, Va	121,269	23	9.9		3		53
Oakland, Calif	226,472	33	7.6	A 12.6	1	A 4	13
Omaha, Nebr	197,063	49	13.0		5		
Paterson, N. J	137,463	38	14.4		8		
Philadelphia, Pa	1,866,212	525	14.7	[5] 17.9	82	[5] 80	99
Pittsburgh, Pa	596,413	194	17.0	C 20.5	25	C 39	89
Portland, Oreg	264,859	61	12.0	C 12.6	4	C 6	40
Providence, R. I	239,645	79	17.2	C 19.3	13	C 19	
Richmond, Va	175,636	50	14.8	C 16.5	8	C 6	97
Rochester, N. Y	305,229	87	14.9	C 14.5	18	C 17	140
St. Louis, Mo	786,164	186	12.3	C 17.3	16	C 27	
St. Paul, Minn	237,781	73	16.0	C 13.7	9	C 7	91
Salt Lake City, Utah	121,595	25	10.7	A 12.3	3		46
San Francisco, Calif	520,546	146	14.6	C 18.5	11	C 7	64
Seattle, Wash	327,227	63	10.0	A 10.1	9	A 6	75
Spokane, Wash	104,442	22	11.0	C 14.5	0	C 3	0
Springfield, Mass	135,877	41	15.7		7		106
Syracuse, N. Y	177,265	53	15.6	C 14.4	9	C 9	108
Toledo, Ohio	253,606	59	12.1	A 16.0	7	A 9	71
Trenton, N. J	122,760	32	13.6	A 21.6	7	A 9	
Washington, D. C	454,026	125	14.4	A 18.7	17	A 12	99
Wilmington, Del	113,408	23	10.6	C 28.8	4		
Worcester, Mass	184,972	65	18.3	C 14.3	11	C 9	118
Yonkers, N. Y	103,324	17	8.6	A 12.1	3	A 4	68
Youngstown, Ohio	139,432	34	12.7		5		63

---

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population.

[2] "A" indicates data for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates data for the corresponding week of the year 1918.

[3] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1920. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

[4] Enumerated population Jan. 1, 1920.

[5] Data based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.